Mr. HALL, of Ohio, presented joint resolutions of th

legislature of that State relative to Kansas affairs; they were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. And then, on motion of Mr. WABREN, of Arkan the House adjourned till Monday next.

By Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania: A memorial of the understors of the city of Philadelphia, representing that the interests be government would be greatly promoted if a suitable steam revue cotter was stationed in the Delaware bay and on the coast adjunct thereto, by preventing the sauggling of goods and saying man

BILL to prohibit the issue of bank notes by corpora-tions, associations, or individuals, within the District of Columbia; and further to prevent the circulation of bank notes issued by any incorporated company or as-sociation of individuals, located beyond the limits of

sociation of individuals, located beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, of a less denomination than fifty dollars, reported from the select committee of the Senate on that subject by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, chairman, on Thursday, January 27, 1858:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the

within the District of Columbia, directly or indi

Be it enacted by the Schale and House of Representations of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next it shall not be lawful for

rectly, to issue or reissue, or pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or

any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, pur-porting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character, or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation,

appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation, issued, or purporting to be issued, by any person or persons, or any association, partnership, or company of individuals, whether chartered or unchartered; and whoever shall, in his own name, or as president, cashier, or agent of any person or persons, or of any association, partnership, or company of individuals, sign, countersign, or endorse any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or any acknowledgment of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to

or of the nature, character, or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation as a bank note, issued or purporting to be issued by any person or association of

persons, or any bank or incorporated company, not located within the District of Columbia, of a less denomina

tion than fifty dollars, every violation of the provisions

of this section, by any corporation or body corporate, or persons engaged in banking business, shall subject such corporation or body corporate, or persons so engaged in banking business, to the payment of five hundred dol-lars; and any violation of this section by any other per-

in the name of the United States, as well for the use of the informer as for the United States.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the civil penalties imposed for a violation of the provisions of the last preceding section, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in the criminal court of the Dissipate of Columbia has fixed in any sum part less than ten

trict of Columbia, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

is prescribed with great success by the medical faculty in gravel gout, chronic rheumatism, dropsy, dyspepsia, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimulation of food, and exhausted vital energy and, as a beverege, it has no superior in the world. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggist

WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.—The Second Annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association

V ond Annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association to low open at the Gallery, on II street, between 13th and 14th streets rom 10, a. m., to 10, p. m.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be had at the principal electores and hotels, and at the door. Dec 25—diff.

ORPHANS' FAIR removed to Iron Hall, Pennsyl

RPHANS: FAIR removed to Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue. The inclemency of the weather laving prevented many persons who were auxious to do so from attending the fair at a few days more, and it will be opened at fron Hall. The articles for alc are marked down at the lowest possible prices, and the patronage of the charitable is carnestly solicide. Nearly 150 orphan girls are lepending upon the result of this effort to procure what is absolutely secessary for their present wants.

Jan 5—4

reduced to the lowest point they will reach this season. Dress like, shawls, robes, scarfs, cloaks, and embrodeeries; all the entire tock of fine goods placed on our reduced scale of prices.

In store, a fine stock of very superior table linens, damasks, towels, agkins, doyles, pullow linens, and sheetings.

apkins, doylies, pillow linens, and sheetings.
200 pieces superior Irish hinen, superior qualities at low prices.
Mourning goods' stock always full throughout the entire year.
Fine white cambries, jaconets, and flannels, a large supply.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no pirchase

nount.

In future all accounts will be closed by each payments. Notes will
the acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of credand the absence of banking facilities, suggest the propriety of the

rise we adopt.

It is our purpose to make our trade as nonr a cash business suble without disturbing the pleasant relations which have exist ween many of our customers and ourselves for a long series

PERRY & BROTHER,

Stores, west building, opposite Centre Market

UDOLPHO WOLFE

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22 Beaver street, New York

d grocers in Washington.

a bank note, or of the nature, character

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1858.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

four o clock.

Mr. HOWARD (continuing) said if they devoted this full day to the country they might check abuses which would induce their constituents to forgive them for devoting it to negroes, Mormons, and buncombe.

Mr. PHELPS said he certainly approved of the suggestion of the gentleman, if he would make it one o'clock

to-morrow.

Mr STEPHENS, of Georgia, said he agreed with the proposition of the gentleman, and would suggest an amendment that hereafter, not only upon this bill, but upon all others, debate shall be strictly confined to the

mpon an others, details sain to such your subject under consideration.

Many members. "No," "No."

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania. I object.

The SPEAKER. The House will come to order.

Mr. HOWARD then asked to introduce the following resolution; which was read for information:

Resolved. That the time for closing debate upon House bill No. 20 be extended to one o'clock to morrow, and that each member shall online himself to the subject matter of said bill. Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama. There is no objection.
Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, objected for

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, objected for the reason that it was too late. The proposition had been made yesterday, and was distinctly refused. Mr. GROW remarked that the objection made yester-day was not to the proposition for an extension of time for debate. He would say that when the time should come that the House should not permit debate unless upon nediately under consideration, they would

the subject immediately under consideration, they would force a legislative despotism upon it.

Mr. BURNETT said he had a proposition which would ect the views of gentlemen.
Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, thought there was no use

legislating generally.

Mr. BURNETT hoped the resolution would be received

He proposed to amend it so that hereafter, when the House should fix the hour for closing debate, discussion should be confined to the bill under consideration.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, said he should object to any such resolution.

The SPEAKER. Debate is out of order. Reports an

in order from the Committee of Claims.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state. of the Union:

Mr. WARNER of Arkansas desired to submit a reso

lution to which the House could have no objection.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York. I object to anything except the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Debate is out of order.

Mr. MILISON, of Virginia, inquired whether it would not be competent for the House to recommit the bill for the purpose of having as much discussion as necessary.

The SPEAKER. It would be in order.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, asked whether, in recommitting, the House could give instructions commining de-

bate to the subject under consideration

The SPEAKER decided that it would not be in order Mr. JONES addressed the Chair; but, in consequence the confusion that ensued, his remarks could not be

heard. Mr. GROW objected to debate. JOHN COCHRANE asked consent to make one re-

Mr. GROW objected.
Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, inquired whether he had understood the Chair to decide that the bill could not be recommitted with instructions.
The SPEAKER replied that the particular instructions asked for would not be in order.
Mr. MARSHALL remarked that the House had given those justingtions on the tariff, bill.

those instructions on the tariff bill.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, appealed to the House to allow him to submit a proposition to extend the debate until one o'clock to-morrow.

A number of objections being made on the black-re-

A number of objections being made on the black-republican side of the House,
The question was taken on the pending motion to go into committee, and it was agreed to.
And then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the foling bill

BILL to appropriate money to supply deficiencies in the appropri-tions for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by it Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third and Thir

Senate and Founce or representatives of the Unit of Service and House of Representatives of the Unit of States of America, in Compress assembled, that for the purpose of defraying the deficiencies in the appropriations for the paper for the printing, and for the binding, engraving, and lithographing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third and

To pay for paper, \$169,133.

To pay for the printing ordered beentatives during the Thirty-thir r the binding, lithographing and engraving ordered by the

To pay for the binding, engraving, lithographing, and electrotyping dered by the House of Representatives during the Thirty-third and

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, proceeded to address the Arr. BURNETT, of kentucky, proceeded to address the House. The investigation of the subject of printing was one of difficulty and embarrassment to any gentlemen who undertook it. The subject of printing during the last few years had attracted largely the attention of the country, and had been the theme of newspaper dispus-

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, here inquired whether

Mr. GREENWOOD, of Arkansas, here inquired whether it was in order to discuss the merits of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN decided that it was. [Laughter.]
Mr. BURNETT (resuming) declared that it was changed that it was a source of corruption through which the treasury was robbed, and the gentlemen who hold the office of public printer acquire in a short time princely fortunes. He did not make these charges, nor did he say how far they could be proved; but he would say that they had been made in the country, and they could congratulate the country that they had a committee organized to investigate the subject, and report to the House. It was a master of mystery how the public printer, under the law, could be guilty of corruption; but while that might be true, yet it was a fact worthy of consideration that the printers of the two houses had amassed immense fortunes. amassed immense fortunes.

If they investigated this subject, and looked at the past action of Congress, they would find that this item of ex-

action of Congress, they would find that this item of ex-penditure had grown enormously within the past few years. From the Thirty-second to the Thirty-fourth Con-gress, this expenditure had increased from less than a million to more than two millions of dollars. It was in the publication of works worthless in their character that this expenditure was so largely increased. Those who had voted for the printing of these books were respon-sible. He was willing to pay for work done and execu-ted, but work that had not been finished he was for stop-ping at once. The Committee of Ways and Means ought to be able to tell how much work had been executed. ping at once. The Committee of Ways and Means ought to be able to tell how much work had been executed, and how much remained to be done. The report of the Superintendent and the statement of the Committee of Superintendent and the statement of the Committee of Ways and Means was vague and uncertain on this point. In his opinion the bill could be reduced, and it struck him forcibly that it was the duty of the committee to reduce the amount of money appropriated in it. There were three volumes of Gillis's report completed, another commenced, and three not yet commenced. There were four volumes of Pacific railroad surveys, three in a state of completion, and three volumes not commenced. It was estimated that the entire work when completed would make eleven volumes, including one volume of maps. So estimated that the entire work when completed would make eleven volumes, including one volume of maps. So far as the purposes the government had in view in the publication of these railroad surveys were concerned, he believed that they could dispense with the publication of those not finished, and abandon those not commenced. Mr. B. then rapidly reviewed the appropriations which had been made for the publication of different works to show that large sums had been wasted for illustrations that were of no value. In conclusion, he said, as the first

section had been read, he proposed to strike out all after the first section, and insert the following: Be it further enacted, we . That the sum of \$420,000 hc, and the

Mr. LETCHER of Virginia, said the subject was one of

very great importance, and yet, from the close of the speech of the gentleman from Missouri until to-day, no-body had evinced the slightest interest in it. When body had evinced the significat increase in the whether proposition to appropriate \$790,000 to pay contracts made by order of the House was brought up, instead of discussing that matter, examining it, and presenting it in such a shape as to make an improssion upon the country, they had entertained the House with specches upon Kansas, Mormonism, and other subjects, until the time had nearly expired for debating and the state of the country expired for debating and the state of the country of the c Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said the printing bill under consideration involved expenditures of the utmost importance to the country. It had grown out of a system which had aided in bankrupting the country, and if it was continued there was no knowing where it would end. Not one single member on the Committee on Printing had been able to get the floor, but the whole debate had been confined to general subjects. The debate would experied that half-past one o'clock, and under this state of facts he would ask all parties to unite and extend the debate would expert a half-past one o'clock, with a distinct understanding that no member should speak to any question except the bill itself. Let them give one day to their country. nounced not one dollar of the public money could be ex-pended. It was the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the other hand, to take the estimates of the departments, and ascertain what contracts had been made, and what sum of money is necessary to comply with those contracts, and then to report a bill to the House for the purpose of meeting the obligations which the government had incurred through its duly constitu-ted agents. But it was contended by the gentleman from Kentucky, and others, that the Committee of Ways and

ted agents. But it was contended by the gentleman from Kentucky, and others, that the Committee of Ways and Means should recommend where these publications ought to stop, so that the House could act upon that recom-mendation. It would be recollected, during the last Congress, when that committee took charge of the sub-ject referred to it by the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to marine hospitals, the report of the committee was not concurred in by the House. They were to be was not concurred in by the House. They were to be punished now for not legislating, but a year ago they were punished for attenuating to put an end to it. If it was wrong then, was it not equally wrong now? If it was right, why were they not sustained by the House?

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, thought that the gentle-

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, thought that the gentle-man from Kentucky [Mr. Bernerr] was opposed to the proviso alluded to by the gentleman from Virginia in regard to the marine hospitals.

Mr. LETCHER came now to the action of the House under which these expenses were made necessary, and which he thought would illustrate with clearness the pro-

priety of the report of the committee upon this bill. He asked whether, when the House ordered the printing of Gillis's report, they intended to fulfil the contracts that were made, or whether, as the gentleman from Kentucky proposed, after the contracts had been made, they should then undertake to declare that, although a portion was lone, the balance should not be completed.
Mr. STEPHENS When were it could be the state of the s

Mr. LETCHER. At the first session of the Thirty-third ongress.

Mr. STEPHENS asked whether by any sort of construc

tion he presumed that the House intended to print any thing but the report then made? Mr. LETCHER replied that his friend from Georgia had

Mr. LEICHER replied that his triend from Georgia had waked up very late. When the commercial relations was ordered to be printed, it was said that there would be but one volume; yet his friend did not arrest the pub-lication of the third and fourth. Why was this passed along quietly until the attention of the people was called

Mr. LETCHER then reviewed the action of the House in ordering the publication of the Pacific railroad report and the report of Major Emory, and their cost, to show that the House was bound to complete the contracts. The first volume and the third and fourth of the com-mercial relations had been printed. It had got into this House under a resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Washburne,] and it was said that it would only make a volume of three hundred pages. He read

the resolution from the journal.

Mr. STEPHENS asked whether the gentleman understood that resolution to authorize the publication of any-thing but the matter then prepared.

Mr. LETCHER replied, all information subsequently

acquired. The first resolution directed the report to be printed, and provided that all subsequent information should be annexed to what was then furnished. When should be annexed to what was then furnished. When that resolution went into the hands of the committee they reported back that the whole cost would be \$1 59 per olume, whether or not there was more than one volum was meant by that declaration, if there was no

be a bank note, or of the nature, character, or appearance of a bank note, or calculated for circulation contrary to the provisions of this section, shall be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned for a period not less than three nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That from and after the first day of April next it shall not be lawful for any person, or pressue, or any association partner. mbraced anything except that reported upon by the com-nittee, and never sanctioned the gathering up of those any person or persons, or any association, partner-ship, or company of individuals, whether chartered or unchartered, within the District of Columbia, directly or indirectly, to issue or reissue, or pay out, pass, ex-change, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued.

inities, and never sanctioned the gathering up of those other materials to make four or five volumes more.

Mr. LETCHER said these volumes had been increasing during the last session as well as the present. When the deficiency bill was up at the last Congress, why did not the gentleman from Georgia raise his voice against the publication of books? That was the time to stop it. He publication of books? That was the time to stop it. He hoped that the action of members would preciaim that there must be retrenchment and reform. They should hold the heads of departments responsible for all reports which they recommended to be published. In conclusion, he said, let the House come up clearly and meet the responsibility. If they authorized either committee to make these contracts, and the work had been executed. nvolved by the votes of the House over his own head involved by the votes of the House over his own head, he should be prepared, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, now, and at all other times, to vote the amount necessary to fulfil its obligations. He was ready to meet that responsibility before his people, and knew that they would approve his course.

knew that they would approve his course.

It is debate here terminated.

Mr. PHELPS, being entitled to the floor, moved that the committee rise for the purpose of going into the House, and extending the time for debating the bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, suggested that the five-minute debate upon amendments would be all that would be in the name of the United States, as well for the use of

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that the only way to accomolish this object would be for the committee to do some-hing with the bill, and report it to the House. Mr. PHELPS said he had every confidence that unani-aous consent would be given.

committee then rose, and

The committee then rose, and Mr. PHELPS asked unanimous consent for a further extension of time until two o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested whether it would not be better to bring the bill before the House for discussion, when the rules in regard to debate could be en-

Mr. FLORENCE opposed that suggestion on the ground that the previous question might nus cut off.

Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, objected to the motion

when Mr. PHELPS again moved that the House go into com-

Mr. PHELP's again moved that the House go into committee; which motion was agrain went into committee, (Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair.)

Mr. PHELP'S, of Missouri, then proceeded to address the committee in explanation of the bill. He said that his colleague [Mr. Larouze] had already given the views

ittee in reporting this bill with a recommen of the committee in reporting this bill with a recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. BURNEIT inquired whether it was not a violation of the law to send the manuscript to the printer? . The law required that it should be filed in the office of the Superintendent.

Mr. PHELPS replied that it was, and that he thought Congress had been guilty of a violation of the spirit of that law in ordering the printing of Gillis's report be-fore it was written. He did not believe that they could stop these works, and make any considerable saving to the government, and the committee were actuated by the principle that if they elected a printer and engraver, and then refused to appropriate money to pay them for the execution of contracts made under the authority invest-ed by the House and the Senate in the hands of the com-

raittee, they actually become repudiators. There was an immediate necessity for the passage of this bill to relieve the printers. They should pay this deficiency, and govern their course in the future by economy.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, proposed to amend the amendment by striking out all after the ninth line, and inserting as follows:

To pay for the paper, \$104,000.

To pay for the printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the 33d and 34th Congresses, \$47,619 94.

To pay for binding, lithographing, and engraving, \$164,569 64.

And that the public printer shall not print any further reports of the results of the United States astronomical expedition to the southern heunsphere, nor of explorations and surveys to ascertain the most practicable route, for a ranked to the Facilia cocan, nor to survey the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, other than such reports now in writing in his hands for publication.

Mr. CRAWFORD strenuously advocated the adoption

Mr. CRAWFORD strenuously advocated the adoption of his amendment. He proposed to stop these works where they are, and to cut the hill down to \$316,000, and save the government a large sum of money.

Mr. NICHOLS, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. They could not stop these works now and save any money by it. He wanted to see the commercial relations and Gillis's report finished. The first was a valuable work, but he did not think it was necessary that they should be completed in the style in which they had been commenced.

The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be on the

Mr. SIEPHENS raised a point of order that the bill as open to further amendment, for the reason that the mendment of Mr. Chawrono was in the nature of a sub-WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1868.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point on the ground that the House was divided upon the amendment to the 22-Mr. legam E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travellingent, assisted by James Dennica, John Courne, J. Hanner, Edster amendment.

Mr. STEPHENS appealed from that decision.

The question was taken upon the appeal, and the decision of the Chair was sustained—ayes 67, noes 56.

The question recurring upon the amendment to the W. WILEY, JOHN K. DERRING, E. A. EVANS, R. S. JAMES, T. ASIMAN,

go Br. C. W. Janes, No. 1 Harrison street, Chelinati, Chio, is or enoral collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted b J. THOMAS, WILLIAM H. THOMAS, THOS. M. JAMES, IW. A. L. CH DRODE MORROS, and BICHARD LEARN. Receipts of either will be go ent and accept of that of the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. SEWARD objected until the vote was decided.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he could not withdraw

THE SENATE was not in session yesterday, having med over from Thursday to Monday next In the House, the bill to supply certain deficiencies is appropriations was taken up in Committee of the Whole is amendment. Mr. SEWARD moved that the committee rise; which

and discussed, for the first time, on its merits. The de-bate during the day was animated and discursive. The Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, moved that when the sketch of it in our columns this morning is very full, and will doubtless interest the general reader. House adjourned over to Monday next.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabams, called for the yeas and ays; which were not ordered—ayes 31, nays 149—one-lith not voting in favor thereof. The motion to adjourn over was then agreed to—ayes A bill of much interest to the residents of the District of Columbia was reported on Thursday by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana; relating to the issue and circulation of bank-notes within the District. The bill will be found in its appropriate place. It was accompanied by a report oth from the select committee charged with the examination of this subject, which we shall lay before our readers at the earliest opportunity. We hope that this bill may pass, and that paper currency may be banished from the territory over which Congress po

exclusive jurisdiction. A tabular statement, showing the present strength of the government would be greatly promoted it a suitable steam revenue cotter was stationed in the Delaware bay and on the coast adjacent thereto, by preventing the smuggling of goods and saving many valuable ships and cargoes from destruction, and the lives of crew and passengers of vessels; also, to render assistance in saving property, thereby subsorving the revenue interest of the United States, as well as the interest of the merchant praying Congress to pass a fiw directing a steam revenue cutter to be built at the port of Philadelphis, which, when completed, shall be stationed in the Delaware bay, and on the coast adjacent thereto, under the direction of the collector of said port; referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, the mornial of Hainah Steoop, of the city of Philadelphia, widow of John Stroop, a soldier of the United States army in the war of the revolution, praying Congress to pass a law to grant her a penalou; referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Mr. FLORENIK also gave notice that upon to-morror or some subsequent day, he would sak leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Hannah Stroop, widow of John Stroop, a soldier in the war of the revolution. By Mr. McKiBBIN: A petition from citizens of California, praying the appropriation of moneys for the payment of the bonds and certificates issued by the State of California in payment of expenses in curred in suppressing Indian houtlities in said State. Also, a petition of the Millian Praying for indemnity for losses sustained by rea son of the failure of the United States mail between New York and Sir Francisco. the United States army, and the number of men at each of the military posts, will be found in our columns this morning. The whole strength of the army, including officers and men, is shown to be 13,575. The table also

shows the number of companies stationed at each post.

We place in conjunction the circular of the two Costa
Rican ministers in Nicaragua to the governments of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, and an article from the London Times on the capture of the Walker expedition The circular explains at length the object of Costa Rica in holding the fortifications on San Juan river, and gives us some insight into Central American politics. Whatever occurs on the American isthmus is of especial interest to

A well-written communication from a holder of the bonds of the "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal" will attract the attention of those interested in this great work of improvement. It contains some suggestions worthy o their consideration, and the writer proposes immediat action by the bond-holders—an interposition which shall secure themselves from possible or probable loss.

A column of our paper this morning is devoted to agricultural information, which has been carefully prepared expressly for the Union. In their appropriate places will be found General Arm

orders, No. 5, and the official returns of the Oregon elec-Hon. James Williams, of Tennessee, our minister

to Constantinople, arrived in this city yesterday, and is stopping at the Kirkwood House.

THE PRESENT STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

Among the singular statements that have been made in the Senate in the discussion of the army bill was one to the effect that the General-in-Chief had not recommended an increase of the military force of the country. The statement (we forget who made it) was singular, in disclosing the readiness of men in so responsible a position as the Senate, to make declara tions from mere surmise upon a matter of fact which five minutes' industry would have sufficed to reconile with the real truth.

For the benefit of the uninformed in this matter, ve publish to-day, from the annual report of the leneral-in-Chief, that part of it which touches the eal subject in hand :

real subject in hand:

"Our regiments, horse and foot, including artillery, serving mostly as infantry, are, as I have remarked in former reports, anything but a peace establishment. For years they have been almost constantly in pursuit of hostile Indians, through swanps and mountains, in heats and snows, and with no inconsiderable loss of life from frequent combats, and a still greater mortality from excessive labor, deprivation, and disease. In other wars these hardships are occasionally broken by reat and comfort, now long unknown to nine-tenths of our troops: fort, now long unknown to nine-tenths of our troops and hence another great evil, the numerous desertion

and hence another great evil, the numerous desertion which daily thin their ranks.

"As a partial illustration of the extraordinary activity and sufferings I have spoken of, I beg leave to annex copies of two of my orders, Nos. 4 and 14, of the present

ar.
"To mitigate those evils, and to enable us to give a rea To mugate those evils, and to enable us to give a rea-sonable security to our people on Indian frontiers, meas-uring thousands of miles, I respectfully suggest an aug-mentation of at least one regiment of horse, (dragoons, cavalry, or riflemen.) and at least three regiments of foot, (infantry or riflemen.) This augmentation would

no more than furnish the reinforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah.

'If the reinforcements should be authorized as early as January, it would be easy, in the present unfortunate want of profitable employment, for the thousands of ablebodied men to be found idle in every populous district of the country to make the number of recruits needed, and in time for them to reach the theatres of military operations in the summer and autumn of 1858. Of the relief which this measure would afford to our general llef which this measure would afford to our general population I may not speak in a military paper; but to the army and exposed frontiers under its protection it

There is no doubt, therefore, as to what is the opinion of the highest military authority in the country in regard to the necessity of increasing the army. It is the judgment of the General-in-Chief, whose opinion is certainly entitled to great deference, that the requirements of the public service demand at least rence to the Utah rebellion.

The proposed "augmentation of four regiments would no more than furnish the reinforcements now ornia, Oregon. Washington Territory, Kansas, Ne-Utah," is the decisive and emphatic language of the head of the army. The language of the President and Secretary of War accords with General Scott's, that the majority must rule. It is true our constitu-The responsibility of refusing these forces is thus, tions and laws contemplate the recognition only of thrown upon the hands of Congress. Let them ac- those who vote; but then they were made before cept it if they will.

DEDUCED SCALE OF PRICES .- All the prices dian hostilities broke out. Great depredations were committed and hundreds of lives lost. Volunteers red by the government. The result was a comwe reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any oill (made after this date, January 1st, 1858) when we need fis upon the government, reported by its own commissioners, of six millions of dollars. The mere presence of an adequate force in Oregon would have prevented this Indian outbreak and saved the whole cost of this Indian war in money and precious lives. that every day gives up some new element which a The cost of a full regiment to the government being EORGE W. BREGA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-WILLARD'S HOTEL .- J. C. & H. A. Willard, for four years.

There have been Indian depredations within a few affairs.

past in New Mexico to the extent of a years past in New Mexico to the extent of white and a half of dollars; more than a lundred white having been butchered. The mere presence of an adequate army force in the Territory would have prevented these outrages. Leaving out the value of the lives lost, two full additional regiments could have been maintained in New Mexico during a period of three years, for the cost of these Indian depredations.

Members remark that the army is some fifteen thousand strong in actual service, and ask, is not this force enough to subdue the Mormons? What a proposition! Withdraw the troops from Oregon, Washington, western Minnesota, northern Nebraska New Mexico, and Texas, and you at once remove from the Indians (many of whom are in secret alliance with the Mormons) the power which keeps them in awe and check. At once entire settlements of our pioneers would be obliterated and white lives sacrificed by thousands.

The General-in-Chief asseverates, under all the sc lemnities of official responsibility, that the force in every one of the western military departments, so far from admitting of diminution, needs reinforcement, to the extent, in the aggregate, of four nev regiments at least. Will Congress, in the teeth of this asseveration, take the responsibility of withdraw ing the meagre forces now distributed in the military departments of the West, and of leaving our scattered people throughout those wilds, with their families and property, to the mercy of the Indians, many of them incited to murder and rapine by the Mormons ?

But the army is not fifteen thousand strong for ser vice. We have taken the trouble to procure from the Adjutant General's office a statement, given in another column, which shows the entire strength of the army to be but 13,575, rank and file. The state ment does not include the staff department, the enlisted men of ordnance at the arsenals, the troops at West Point, or the recruits at the depots; but it shows the whole available and disposable strength of the army to be only thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five men.

We give from this statement the numerical distri bution of the army, by military departments, as follows:

Department of the East, distributed among a dozen of two forts and fortresses.

Department of Florida.
In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Arkansas.

Department of Texas.

Department of New Mexico. Department of the Pacific Total ..... Deducting the force in Utah from this aggregate,

and there will be left 11.688, for the other military departments, in all but one of which it is the opinion and advice of the General-in-Chief that the troops need reinforcement rather than diminution. The exception is Kansas, from which 2,500 troops may b soon withdrawn for the expedition against Utah. The settlement of the Kansas imbroglio, by the

admission of the new State under the Lecompton constitution, would allow the troops now there to be spared. Their withdrawal and addition to the Utah army would make up, with the 1,887 mer already there, a force of 3,387 men to detail against ten to twelve thousand warlike Mormons fifteen hundred miles from the seat of supplies, in a country fortified by nature. Even five new regiments would add but four thousand men to thi force, and give an aggregate of but 7,387 men to attack ten or twelve thousand, strongly fortified, at an immense distance from supplies.

## LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE. It is evident that, if we go on a few years more as we have progressed within the last quarter of a cen-

tury, we shall have to call a national convention to

pass resolutions condemning our revolutionary fathers as no better than hypocrites and tyrants. I is true, they made some trifling sacrifices to get out of the hands of Great Britain; they even spilled a little blood here and there, "just to gratify their pride;" but, if we judge them by the flood of by which our republican friends are illuminated in these times, their hideousness is all exposed, and they stand before us the authors of a system of government in which liberty is veiled, and tyranny and oppression exercise an unrestricted sway. One of two things is certainly true : either that our modern political philosophers have confounded liberty with licentiousness, freedom with folly and madness, or, on the other hand, our patriot fathers were not quite what they ought to have been. Their Declaration of Independence was a capital assignment of errors, and an eloquent appeal to the people of the States and the world in behalf of the new confederation; but, illuminated as we are in this favored ago, as a pronunciamiento in favor of freedom it sinks into mere vapor compared with what is uttered every day by such immaculate puritans as our friends Greeley, Gen. Webb, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. These gentlemen understand liberty to mean that every man shall do precisely as he pleases. Government, with our additional regiments, and that, without any ref- them, is a kind of stock company, in which all are directors, each one owning his interest quite independent of his associates. Under this interpretation of our State and federal systems it is easy to see that greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Cali- a refusal to vote at elections impairs no individual rights, and secures no privileges to those who de braska, and Minnesota, leaving not a company for vote. Should the majority thus refuse, the conclusion is quite unavoidable that the election is void. because it is an admitted law in American politics the New Jerusalem flooded us with its lights. Kansas tive to the movements of the English:

"The English forces are being gathered together near glect of this latter-day dispensation. There, neglect of all political duties, protests against the existence on any terms of the federal authorities, rebellion and revolution, are the signs which mark its advance and proclaim its fruits. It asks that Congress shall be subjugated; that the people of the Union shall surrender to its haughty demands; that those who did their duty shall be ignored and disgraced, and that those who refused to do their duty shall be elevated over them to be their rulers.

We are the disciples of every vital, rational reform. A few years ago, when there was but a handful of is the only community that has received the full benthe army in Oregon and Washington Territories, In- efits of this latter-day dispensation. There, ne were called out, and a heavy cost was thus incur- rebellion and revolution, are the signs which mission to audit claims upon the government that Congress shall be subjugated; that the people of for the volunteer troops; and the result of the Union shall surrender to its haughty demands; commission has been the ascertainment of a claim that those who did their duty shall be ignored and We are the disciples of every vital, rational reform.

wise people may devote to beneficial uses. But we three hundred thousand dollars a year, the cost of adhere to the old maxim of our politics that those these volunteer troops in Oregon, saying nothing of who would have a good government must help make the valuable lives lost, would have supported five it. Political affairs with us are conducted upon the full regiments of the regular army in that Territory principle of compensations. Our opinions to be respected must be expressed in public as in private

IS THE ACT OF 1854 AN ENABLING ACT Mr. Senutor Douglas maintains that the Kanson Nebraska act simply provided for the organization of a territorial government, and was not an act authoriging the people, at the proper time, to create a State system. We would like to know, if the not of 1854 not an enabling act, by what authority is it claimed that by virtue thereof the people were bound

or rejection? If Congress has not authorized the people of Kansas to frame a State constitution, surely it has not directed them at all in reference to the manner in which they shall enact one. But Mr Walker insists in his letter to the Secretary of State of the 15th of July that the Kansas act is an enabling act. In alluding to a controversy he had at Paoli in which some one declared that the Topeka govern ment rested upon precisely the same grounds as that of the application of Michigan, Mr. Walker reports

to submit their constitution for popular ratification

himself in answer thus: "I showed them that, in the case of Michigan, the ter ritorial legislature were clothed with no authority to as semble a constitutional convention and adopt a State con-stitution; but that, under the comprehensive language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the territorial legislature was clothed with such authority by the laws of Con-

Mr. Walker is equally explicit upon the authority of the territorial government. Alluding to the Toneka movement, including the proposed municipal harter at Lawrence, affirming the complete author ity of existing laws, he says :

"A rebellion so iniquitous, and necessarily involving such awful consequences, has never before disgraced any

Now, it will hardly be denied that a part of this iniquitous rebellion" was the refusal of the people to vote-their refusal, in fact, to recognise the gov ernment of the Territory established by Congress. Then the paramount authority of the legislature and laws, thus forcibly maintained by Gov. Walker, being established, it follows that the September convention was a legal body, authorized to act by Congress and by the people of Kansas, and the constitution they framed a legal constitution, which was subsequently ratified, and is about to be presented for

To refuse to admit the State, under such circumstances, must be construed into an endorsement of the "iniquitous rebellion" referred to by Governor Walker, and we cannot do better than address the opponents of that measure in the language of Mr. Walker nimself : "You are disregarding the laws of Congress and of the territorial government and defving their authority; you are conspiring to over throw the government of the United States in that

## THE UTAH ARMY.

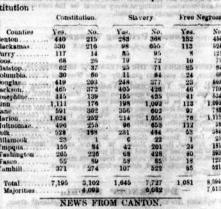
New York Herald relative to the army in Utah. The lofty demand of strict accountability from all officials. made by the Herald, is not likely to be either resisted or in the least evaded anywhere. We incline to the opinion that the Secretary of

War will be found to assume, without the least hesitation or evasion, his full share of all responsibility for the movement which, we believe, he insisted, from first to last, should be set on foot

The Herald will be consoled to know that its dis mal forchodings about the Napoleonic disasters which it thinks may threaten our army are without the least foundation. If it is not fully informed of the entire contents of all despatches which are received at the War Department, we would suggest that other reasons may prompt it besides a fear of the country's knowing the condition of the army. The Herald's correspondent may probably find this out some day.

The army in Utah is in perfectly comfortable quarters, with ample supplies for the men, who are in good health and spirits. If Congress shall awake from its catalopsy in time to vote money to furnish reinforcements and supplies for the spring movement, the plan as devised by the Secretary of War will be fully consummated before dog-days. And then, no doubt, the "best-informed military men" now croaking into the ears of the Herald, will be shouting hozannas to a movement which their discernment will then have seen from the first was obliged to be successf

OREGON ELECTION. COMPLETE RETURNS. The last arrival from the Pacific side brings the subjoined official statement of the vote upon the State con-



The correspondent of the New York Times at Hong Kong intimates that certain merchants at Canton are ur purpose of realizing vast claims for property destroyed by the Chinese, the claims including the property at five fold its value, and the probable profits had peace continued. As an instance, the correspondent mentions that destroyed at Canton, where \$1,500,000 would amply

The same correspondent also states the following rela tive to the movements of the English :

heavy calibre."

Hole in the Day Killed.—The famous Chippewa chief, "Hole in the Day," best known for his efforts in arcesting the Spirit Lake murderers, was killed in a duel at Crow Wing, Minnesota, on the 12th inst. His adversary was a Mr. Giggy, a citizen of Crow Wing. The cause of the duel was an insult given to Mr. G. by the chief while drunk. Three shots were fired by each party, Mr. Giggy receiving a ball in the right side. At the second fire Giggy was wounded in the left side. It was with difficulty that he could stand up for the third fire: but the Indian chief would not agree to settle the difficulty, and the third fire was exchanged, and Hole in the Day was shot through the heart.